

Evening Telegraph PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING, NO. 108 & THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (two cents) or fifteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Five Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and fifty cents for six months, invariably in advance or the time ordered.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1869.

What Constitutes a Legal Tender. In all cases in which the validity or application of a United States law is involved, the decisions of the United States courts are recognized as the exclusive and paramount rule of action. If a case which falls within local domain occurs, it may be doubted whether there is any higher tribunal than the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth. But no such consideration enters into the suit when an act of Congress is the cause of dispute. Since the foundation of the Government, therefore, the decision of the United States Supreme Court has been looked upon with great awe. It is the court of last resort in the case of the largest interests of the nation. It is seldom, however, that it has rendered a decision which will have more widespread influence in the daily transactions of individuals than the one made on Monday, in the case of Bronson and others against Rodas. The issue involved was what constituted a legal tender of money due under a special contract. The facts of the case are:—There was a mortgage given in 1851 for a certain sum, which was especially stipulated as payable in gold and silver coin. This fact appeared on the face of the mortgage itself. In 1853 the mortgagee tendered in greenbacks the sum on the face of the mortgage, which tender was declined, and suit brought for payment in gold and silver coin. The court below decided in favor of the legality of the tender of greenbacks. The Court of Errors and Appeals of New York, to which the case was carried, also so decided. But the Supreme Court of the United States utterly discarded the decision of these tribunals, and with but one dissenting voice declared that payment could be enforced in coin, and that was the only way that the debt could be discharged. This was done on the ground that the intention of the contracting parties must control a court in its interpretation of a contract; that at the time of the signing of the deed there was a recognized difference between notes and coin; that both were in common circulation; and that coin was especially mentioned and intended to be paid.

By this decision all previous adjudications of the courts of Pennsylvania are reversed. We have had in our midst precisely similar statements and directly opposite verdicts. In the case of Shoemaker vs. Watts, in the District Court of our city, the identity is complete. All, however, will fall with this reversal of the highest tribunal. It will have a decided practical and pecuniary effect on a number of our citizens. Of the decision itself we cannot see any need to say much. With the Judges of that Court rest the decision, and they have settled it beyond appeal. We are glad, however, that the decision was delayed until after the close of the war, when its effect will not be in the least political. Care should be taken not to confound the judgment in Bronson with that now pending in relation to the legality of the legal-tender acts themselves. It has no immediate bearing upon them; but still, coming as it does at this time, it is highly significant. Can it not be construed as one of those preparatory steps which the Supreme Court is in the habit of taking to pave the way for what has already been determined upon? Coming just now, and leaning so strongly as it does, we cannot fail to see in it a hint of decided significance as to the settlement of the yet more important question which is still in abeyance. We had not anticipated a leaning so much in that direction by the Court; for, if the present case is viewed in the light of the feeling of the Judges, it certainly foreshadows the settlement of the legal-tender question on the basis of its illegality. We await the coming decision with no inconsiderable suspense.

The Twelfth and Sixteenth Streets Railroad. The present Legislature promises to surpass all its predecessors in notorious profligacy, in object surrender to corrupt influences, and in reckless disregard of the true interests of the people of Pennsylvania. Those who are familiar with the controlling motives of action allege that in all important measures money or bribery exercises as potent sway as steam upon the machinery of a locomotive or a mainspring upon the movements of a watch.

The complete demoralization which prevails is illustrated not only by impolitic and mysterious action on various questions of State importance, but by the course of local legislation. The practical query is no longer, "What do the people need, or how can they be best served?" but "What scheme can be devised for the enrichment of impetuous members?" and the present Legislature is receiving credit among those familiar with corruption for having brought a new system to a degree of perfection never before attained, viz., the system of chartering companies for the exclusive benefit of the members, instead of working, as heretofore, in the pay and interest of "outsiders."

The Twelfth and Sixteenth Passenger Railway bill is cited as an illustration of this advanced species of legislative rapacity, and it is difficult to explain the superservicable zeal and contemptuous defiance of public opinion displayed in behalf of this measure in the supposition that

its active supporters were working on their own account. It is well known that the road was never asked for by any considerable body of the citizens of Philadelphia, and that it is generally condemned on account of the necessity for maintaining a few main avenues for the exclusive use of carriages and drays. Some of the arguments by which it was defended were ridiculous, and some of the statements made in its support were positively false; and the press of the city has almost unanimously condemned it, as well in advance as subsequent to its passage.

And yet this very questionable measure was supported by all the representatives of Philadelphia in both branches of the Legislature, without distinction of party. In the Senate, on a call of the yeas and nays, the votes of the four Senators from the city were recorded in the affirmative, and on its final passage in the House, the telegraph report of the proceedings says:—"Mr. Stratton wished the Philadelphia members to state whether or not their delegation was in favor of the bill. Mr. McGinnis said that the delegation was unanimous."

That the people may know exactly by whom they were thus misrepresented, we append the following list of their misrepresentatives: SENATORS—L. W. McCallister, Dem.; 2. A. Wilson, Rep.; 3. D. A. Nagle, Dem.; 4. George Condit, Rep. ASSEMBLYMEN—1. David Foy, Rep.; 2. John McGinnis, Dem.; 3. Samuel Joseph, Dem.; 4. George W. Myers, Rep.; 5. John L. Rogers, Dem.; 6. Charles Kieckhefer, Rep.; 7. James S. Bunn, Rep.; 8. J. V. Stokes, Rep.; 9. S. D. Dalley, Dem.; 10. E. W. Davis, Rep.; 11. William Bunn, Rep.; 12. Alexander Adams, Rep.; 13. Michael Mullin, Dem.; 14. John Cloud, Rep.; 15. James Hoigate, Rep.; 16. M. C. Hoag, Rep.; 17. John Clark, Rep.; 18. E. Harvey, Rep.

We hope, for the credit of the city, that all these men did not act corruptly, but their unanimity on a measure of this character is, to say the least, a highly suspicious circumstance. Judging from the past history of passenger railway legislation, and the subsequent proceedings of these companies, all these charters possess a certain pecuniary value, arising from the transfer they make of valuable privileges to a few private individuals; and members of the Legislature are too familiar with the history of former passenger railway speculations in this city, to defy their constituents from purely disinterested motives.

The regret and indignation felt at the action of these recalcitrant legislators are heightened by the indecent haste of Governor Geary in signing the bill. He seemed as anxious as his original projectors to avoid giving the people an opportunity to remonstrate against it, and he has thus given increased strength to the prevailing desire of the Republicans of Philadelphia to select a new candidate for Governor in the coming election, as well as an entirely new Representative ticket. As the Democrats will evidently nominate their most popular candidate, the Republican party can scarcely expect success in the State if they do not also choose a standard-bearer who is unassailable at all points, and preëminent for purity and intellect, as well as devotion to sound principles.

Negatively Recommended. The Committee on Federal Relations of the House of Representatives at Harrisburg has reported, with a negative recommendation, the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the State which provides "that no bill conferring any corporate power on private individuals shall be passed by the Legislature, and that the courts shall have power to confer any such privilege." There is in this amendment the germ of all reform in the present corrupt system of legislation. We had occasion to call public attention yesterday to the fact that the Governor of New York has determined to veto bills where the courts had the power. We did not at that time know that so practical a form of reform had been attempted. But it would seem that its fate is already settled, as with a negative recommendation its defeat is secured. It is hardly possible for one to expect that the members of the Legislature will deliberately cut off their great source of revenue, and hence the action in question will create no surprise. It will, however, be received with regret. It was the most easy and practical shape in which the movement towards purifying the Augean stables of the capital could be attempted. The same amendment favors the increase of the number of Representatives to 300. This we have already favored on several occasions. But it is idle to argue on the beneficial results of such a change. Until we elevate the tone of public morals, all reform must prove abortive, and all the present evils continue.

The Queen's Speech. YESTERDAY afternoon the formal opening of the new English Parliament took place, and the Queen's speech was read, in the absence of her Majesty, by the Lord Chancellor. When the Emperor of the French makes a speech from the throne, it is generally understood to mean a great deal more than is expressed; it is sort of royal conundrum thrown out for the world to exercise its wits upon. Very often it is found to mean very little, but the world, never disappointed, always returns to the task with fresh ardor, until Napoleon must sometimes actually grin with delight at the excess of his experiments upon the credulity of mankind.

No such enigmatical meaning is ever attributed to Queen Victoria's utterances. The speeches are well understood to be prepared for her by her ministers, and they are usually made up of mild platitudes about things in general, and mean nothing in particular. In her speech yesterday the Queen assured the Lords and Commons that the relations of Great Britain and all foreign powers were on an excellent footing, and that the hostilities which threatened to break out in the East had been prevented by a conference of the great powers of Europe; she expresses a hope that the negotiations with the United States

will place on a firm and durable basis the friendship which should ever exist between England and America; she regrets the disturbances in New Zealand, but is sure that prudence and moderation will prevent their recurrence; the estimates which will be laid before the Commons by the ministers are, she thinks, framed upon the basis of economy coupled with efficiency; the continued suspension of the writ of habeas corpus in Ireland she considers necessary, and she is persuaded that, in considering the ecclesiastical arrangements for Ireland, Parliament will have a careful regard for the interests involved, and that the matter will be settled so as to secure the undivided feeling of the people of Ireland on the side of loyalty and law, efface the memory of past contentions, and cherish the sympathies of an affectionate people.

The Queen's speech has a mild, benevolent, and motherly tone, that will be appreciated by her faithful people, and which is certainly much better than the sphynx-like utterances of her neighbor on the other side of the Channel, who generally contrives that when he says peace the world shall understand that he means war. For the Queen's good wishes towards the United States we are truly thankful, and we only regret that we cannot look upon the present negotiations between this country and England in the same hopeful spirit as her Majesty. Not that there is any likelihood of a breach of the peace, but while friendship certainly should always exist, Mr. Revere Johnson's after-dinner treaty is not the best means for securing the desired results. The Queen's sentiments on the Irish ecclesiastical question are judicious, but indefinite, and it is certainly a matter to be desired that the English Parliament will concur in her recommendation to apply the principles of equal justice to the question before them.

The Central High School.

The sixty-first semi-annual commencement of the Central High School was held yesterday at the Academy of Music, and seventeen graduates received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. The continued prosperity of the High School is most gratifying, and there is every reason to believe that its management on the whole is such as can justly be commended.

That in some particulars the High School might be improved, its most zealous advocates will perhaps admit, while in spite of the attacks of its enemies we have the honorable records of a very large number of its graduates to attest its usefulness. The graduates of the High School occupy positions of trust, honor, and influence in this community, and number in their ranks many of our most esteemed citizens. The prosperity and progress of the United States are due in a very great measure to the free educational institutions, open to all, and which provide facilities which leave no excuse for ignorance. The Philadelphia Central High School has always stood high among the great free colleges of the country. The course of studies prescribed is, on the whole, exceedingly well calculated for disciplining the mind, as well as for securing to the student such an education as will fit him for the practical work of life; and it is to be hoped that, in the future, those who are disposed to find fault with this institution, and who even wish to abolish it because it is not conducted exactly according to their ideas, will endeavor to look at the matter from an impartial standpoint, and devote their energies to its possible improvement.

The Alabama Treaty.

It is reported that the Foreign Committee of the Senate are unanimously opposed to the ratification of the Alabama claims treaty recently concluded with the English Government by Minister Revere Johnson. We have no doubt but that this report is true, and even if it is not, the Senate will scarcely dare to confirm the treaty in opposition to the wishes of the whole country. Mr. Johnson, in spite of the opinions which have been expressed with regard to the treaty, continues to dine and wine and make speeches in England, assuring his auditors that the whole difficulty is now at an end, and the relations of the two countries placed upon a satisfactory and friendly basis. That Mr. Johnson has flattered himself with delusive hopes will be evident as soon as the committee makes its report to the Senate, and the English sympathizers with treason will find that one weak-witted old man does not represent the American people, but that the determination on this side of the Atlantic is stronger than ever to agree to no arrangement except the full payment of the claims that have been preferred for property destroyed by the Anglo-Rebel pirates. The English Government has tried various devices to get around the matter somehow without acknowledging its errors, and our only course is to adhere firmly to the position we have taken and to submit to no compromise.

INTERNAL REVENUE VARIATIONS.

Table with columns for Districts, Amount Collected, and Amount Paid. Includes entries for New York, Pennsylvania, and other states.

yet in 1868 there were but three districts that exceeded it. The falling off is as follows: Districts. Amount Collected. 321 New York \$2,204,741.81 418 New York 3,075,399.49 419 New York 1,851,431.11 1st Pennsylvania 1,551,500.92 The average falling off for the three New York districts is \$2,412,885.64, or three times greater than the decrease in the First district of this city.

OBITUARY.

Death of Charles N. Bancker, Esq. Last evening one of Philadelphia's patriots, Charles N. Bancker, Esq., than whom none was more respected and esteemed, died in the full ripeness of a life. He was born in the city of New York in the year 1776, and was, consequently, in the ninety-second year of his age at the time of his death. His life was uneventful, though busy. He came to this city in 1795. Subsequent to his arrival here, in conjunction with a gentleman named Geist, he opened a large wholesale dry goods store on Second street, near Market. They did an extensive business. Mr. Bancker, although at that time but twenty-one years old, was accustomed to conduct and manage it during his partner's business trips to Asia.

The rapid growth of the city, the constantly augmenting multiplication of dwellings and stores, at last suggested to the deceased the expediency of starting a fire insurance enterprise. After carefully studying the details of the fire insurance system, in order, if he established a company, to establish it understandingly, he came to the conclusion that the enterprise would pay—that it would prove of mutual advantage to both the founders and the citizens. In 1826 he obtained a charter of incorporation for the Franklin Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia. The corporation lost no time in commencing business, with Mr. Bancker as Secretary. In a short time he was elected to President of the company, and continued in that position up to the period of his death. In addition to his labors in business, Mr. Bancker was a hard worker in literature. He possessed great fondness for scientific studies, and pursued them sedulously. He was a Christian gentleman, and died in the faith. "He has gone, and leaves none better behind him."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHIP OR rough the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCOHOLIC EMULSION TABLET SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE. It daily use makes the skin delicate, soft and beautiful. It is perfectly fragrant, transparent, and incompatible as a Toilet Soap. For sale by all Druggists. No. 624 CHESTNUT STREET. DR. F. R. THOMAS.

NOTICE.—I AM NO LONGER EXTRACTING TEETH without pain for the Cotton Dental Association. Persons wishing teeth extracted absolutely without pain by fresh Nitrous Oxide Gas will find me at No. 107 WALNUT STREET. Charge, 50 cents. DR. F. R. THOMAS.

THE ARABIAN CARPETINGS.

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER Will Lecture under the auspices of the YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, in the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, THURSDAY EVENING, February 25. Subject:—"RATIONAL ADJUSTMENTS."

The sale of tickets will begin at J. E. Gould's Piano Rooms, No. 223 Chestnut street, on first day of sale, 75 cents; after Saturday, 50 cents to all parts of the house. 215 WALNUT.

CONCERT HALL.

THIRD AND LAST LECTURE BY DE CORDOVA, ON THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 18. SUBJECT—THE SPRATTS AT SARATOGA. Admission 50 cents. No extra charge for Reserved seats. Tickets may be obtained at Gould's Piano Rooms, No. 223 Chestnut street.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17, 1869. NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the first day of March, 1869, at the office of the company, No. 228 South THIRD Street. The polls will be open from 10 o'clock A. M. until 6 o'clock P. M. No share or shares transferred within sixty days preceding the election will entitle the holder or holders thereof to vote. 217 1/2 EDMUND SMITH, Secretary.

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY OFFICE OF PHILADELPHIA. OFFICE NO. 318 WALNUT STREET.

The Company is now prepared to dispose of lots on REASONABLE TERMS. The advantages offered by this Cemetery are well known to be equal if not superior to those possessed by any other Cemetery. We invite all who desire to purchase burial lots to call at the office, where plans can be seen and all particulars will be given. Deeds for lots sold are ready for delivery. RICHARD VAUX, President. PETER A. KEVIN, Vice-President. MARTIN LANDEBERGER, Treasurer. MICHAEL NIERER, Secretary.

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE IS the cheapest and best article in the market for blueing clothes. IT DOES NOT CONTAIN ANY ACID. IT WILL NOT INJURE THE FINEST FABRIC. It is put up at WILTBURGER'S DRUG STORE, No. 220 N. SECOND street, Philadelphia, and for sale by most of the grocers and druggists.

The genuine has both BARLOW'S and WILTBURGER'S names on the label; all others are COUNTERFEITS. BARLOW'S BLUE will color more water than four times the same weight of indigo. 1 1/2 Swifts.

"A PENNY SAVED IS EQUAL TO TWO GAINED."—The time to save money is when you earn it; and the way to save it is by depositing it in a safe place. BARLOW'S SAVING PLAN is a safe and profitable way to save your money. It is put up at WILTBURGER'S DRUG STORE, No. 220 N. SECOND street, Philadelphia, and for sale by most of the grocers and druggists.

BATH-ROOMS HAIR DYE.—THIS scientific Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only one that is perfect; free from all poisonous ingredients; and it does not injure the hair. It is put up at WILTBURGER'S DRUG STORE, No. 220 N. SECOND street, Philadelphia, and for sale by most of the grocers and druggists.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CHEMISTS STATE THAT THE PRO- cess which gives to sponge its superior elasticity is incapable of being imitated; but on the contrary, it is the result of a process which is the result of the testimony of the hundreds of thousands now using the Elastic Sponge. 3 Swifts.

CONCERNING SPRING OVERCOATS. The worst of the winter seems to be gone. The time when thick overcoats ought to be worn; and now we may safely begin to stung of thinner coats, for the opening Spring.

When the weather is soft, and the days are warm, some folks do their constitutions harm by throwing their outer clothing off, and thus contracting a troublesome cough. It isn't right for a man to expose himself to disease, for the want of a coat; and if you overcoat's too thick, Get me that thinner, but don't get sick.

Don't get rheumatic just for the lack of a suitable overcoat on your back. But purchase a light, thin overcoat sack, Brown, Blue, or Speckled, or black. Or any color, we have them all. Cheap for cash, at the GREAT BROWN HALL.

JUST FINISHED, a varied assortment of Meltons, Silk Mixed, and all other desirable Goods.

We would call especial attention to our TEN DOLLAR SPRING OVERCOATS. Ask no more, for we have only ten dollars for a good Overcoat, stylish in cut, make, and trimmings! Gentlemen wishing heavier clothing for themselves and boys, can now buy at their own price, as we desire not to carry over any winter stock. Call and look at our New Style Spring Overcoats.

ROCKHILL & WILSON, Nos. 603 and 605 CHESTNUT STREET.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOW READY, THE MARCH NUMBER OF LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE, WITH A FULL-PAGE ILLUSTRATION.

- I. BEYOND THE BREAKERS. AN AMERICAN NOVEL. PART III. By Hon. ROBERT DALE OGDEN.
II. IN REGIMENT ODE.
III. AUTORS' MEMOIRS.
IV. HANS BRITMANN AS A POLITICIAN: A PEEK. By CHARLES L. LEWIS.
V. THE SHADOW OF FATIS A TALK.
VI. THE BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY. By L. C. DAVIS.
VII. THE FOUNDLING HOSPITAL OF LONDON.
VIII. OVER YONDER: A CELEBRATED NOVEL. PART II. By the author of "The Old Man's" "Sol's Secret," "Gold Mine," etc. Illustrated.
IX. OLD PROVERBIAL WISDOM.
X. THE PORTRESS OF THE TALKING.
XI. THE DUTY OF A FORM.
XII. MY GRANDFATHER'S "TRAT NIGHT" HAVE BEEN: A TALK. BY ADAM CARL.
XIII. THE BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY.
XIV. OUR MONTHLY GOSSIP.
XV. LITERATURE OF THE DAY.
XVI. THE BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY. Yearly subscription, \$1.00, single Number, 50 cents. CLUB RATES.—Two Copies, \$1.00; Five Copies, \$1.50; Ten Copies, \$2.50; and each additional copy, 50 cents. SPECIMEN NUMBER, with Premium List, sent to any address on receipt of 25 cents. Address J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., Publishers, Nos. 715 and 717 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

"O U R O L D F O L K S " MAGAZINE. First number out for March. For sale at all the News Agencies. 215 1/2 WALNUT.

CARPETINGS.

GREAT REDUCTION. \$50,000 WORTH OF OUR STOCK OF CARPETINGS Have been reduced in price to close out early and make room for NEW SPRING GOODS.

REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON, 1222 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

NEW STYLE SKATING BOOTS. His large stock enables him to furnish a good fit at all times. 1016 Market Street.

WATCHES. C. & A. PEQUIGNOT, Manufacturers and Importers, No. 13 South SIXTH Street.

WILLIAM W. ALTER, LEHIGH COAL, Also, Lorbrey and Locust Mountain. Depot, No. 957 North NINTH Street, Below Girard Avenue. (130 1/2 Market Street.) Office, Cor. SIXTH and SPRING GARDEN.

PATENTS.—WIEDERSHEIM & CO., SOLICITORS OF PATENTS. 1007 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. 108 1/2 N. 3RD STREET, NEW YORK. 117 1/2 N. 3RD STREET, NEW YORK.

EMPIRE SLATE MANTEL WORKS.—J. B. WILSON & CO., 1222 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM B. GREEN, BRICKLAYER, No. 1222 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

G. BARTLAND, UNDERTAKER, No. 1122 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

INSURANCE.

F A M E INSURANCE COMPANY

No. 406 CHESTNUT STREET. PHILADELPHIA, early 18, 1869.

This Company, incorporated in 1855, and doing a FINE INSURANCE BUSINESS EXCLUSIVELY, in order to enable it to accept a large amount of business constantly declined for want of adequate capital, will, in accordance with a supplement to its charter, increase its CAPITAL STOCK FROM \$100,000, its present amount, to \$200,000, in Shares of Fifty Dollars Each.

And for which subscription books are now open at this office. By order of the Board of Directors.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, PRESIDENT. WILLIAM H. RHAWN, VICE-PRESIDENT.

WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, SECRETARY. FLOUR. WM. B. THOMAS & CO., THIRTEENTH and WILLOW Sts., MANUFACTURERS.

"PASTRY," "PREMIUM," "RED STONE," AND UNEQUALLED XXX BAKERS' FLOUR, ALL (187 1/2) Market Street.

Warranted to Give Satisfaction. IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT. Flour Dealers and Grocers, Take Notice. LANGLEY'S CELEBRATED FAMILY FLOUR Again in the Market.

"Ivory Sheaf," "Rural," "Neds," "Langley." The above brands of FLOUR are now arriving from the mills, and will be constantly on hand, and for sale in lots to suit purchasers, by BROOKE, COLKET & CO., FLOUR AND GRAIN DEALERS, 1727, 1729, 1731 and 1733 MARKET ST., 215 Market Street, PHILADELPHIA.

CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR, For the Trade or at Retail. EVERY BARREL WARRANTED. KEYSTONE FLOUR MILLS, Nos. 19 and 21 GIRARD AVENUE, 119 Market Street, East of Front Street.

WANTS.

AGENTS WANTED FOR A POPULAR COMMENTARY. BY ALFRED NEVIN, D. D.

This Commentary, which is mainly of a Devotional and Practical Character, is the first of a series to be issued on the Books of the Old and New Testaments by the same author.

CONTENTS. I. The Text, with parallel passages. II. A clear and comprehensive exposition of the Gospel, based on the interpretation received by all Evangelical Christians. III. A division of the Gospel into Lessons of proper length, with appropriate Questions added to each. IV. A Harmony of the Gospels. V. A Chronological Table, giving the leading events in the Saviour's life. VI. An Appendix, with a more minute explanation of persons, places, and things referred to in the Gospel than would be proper in the Notes.

It will be perceived that this Commentary will possess the peculiar and important advantage of a practical combination of four volumes in one. With this book in his hand, the student will need neither a Concordance, a Question Book, or a Bible Dictionary.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS. We heartily commend it as one of the very best Commentaries we have ever seen.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

It is a thoroughly delightful volume—the work of a master.—Philadelphia City Item.

It is the most thorough work of its class ever produced in this country.—Philadelphia Press.

To do all that can be done to make perfectly clear the text has been the evident aim of the learned and industrious commentator.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Send for circulars and terms, giving full description. WILLIAM FLINT, No. 26 SOUTH SEVENTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

WANTED.—LOCAL AND TRAVELLING Agents in every city and town in the United States. Great inducements offered to active men. Call or address with stamp, WOOD & CO., Room 16, No. 20 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. 215 Market Street.

PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND Pianos, Square and Upright Pianos. 514 N. 3RD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

CHICKERING Pianos. 514 N. 3RD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.